

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

CHIEF JUSTICE—ROCK COUNTY.

Buy Knox, H. M. Knox and John A. Knox against Jane
Jensen, Edward Knick and W. A. Abbott, Wm. S. Irish
and others.

By virtue of a Judgment for sale and foreclosure of
the circuit court for 1908 county, made on the 6th
day of June, 1901, in favor of the above named plaintiff
and against the above named defendant, I shall sell at
public auction, to the highest bidder, on:

THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, 1902.

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the side-
walk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the
city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, all that cer-
tain piece or parcel of land in said city, lying and being in
the city of Janesville aforesaid, known and designated
as more fully set out in the north side of lot 3, block 28 in
the first subdivision of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin,
and necessary to make the amount due to said
plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.

J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
deputy.

CHIEF CLERK—ROCK COUNTY.

[illegible]

wife, to said Isaac M Norton; also the equal undivided
one half part of that certain piece of land situated in said
township of Jansenville and described as follows: beginning
at the southeast corner of the lot owned by said John H
Wheeler, which leads from the canal of the Jansenville Railway
to the south, thence easterly to the center of the canal,
Power to the saw mill owned formerly by Charles
Stevens and P A Oliver, situated on said water power,
and at the southwest corner of a piece of land conveyed
by A Hyatt Smith, J B Don and Marilyn O Walker and
their wives to Charles Stevens and P A Oliver on the
27th day of February, A D 1849, thence southerly along
said canal eighty (80) feet, thence easterly parallel
with the south line of said land so conveyed to said
Stevens and Oliver on said 27th day of February, A D
1849, to the bank of Rock River, thence northerly along
said bank eighty feet to the southeast corner of said

...to the place, bringing (certifying) and serving a right of way twenty feet in width along said canal across the lot hereby conveyed, and also the person or persons to whom the same may hereafter be conveyed, to be drawn through an aperture of that canal, under any water upon, over, or under the same, or upon or over any water upon, or water situated under any water upon, over, or under the same, to the power provided by the aforesaid law, meaning that they may take the water in the above described canal, and may use the same for any purpose, as provided by the said law, and the right of way hereby conveyed by O H Ford to Isaac A. Norton by deed on the 12th day of May 1925, and not in any manner to convey the interest in, or the right of way hereby conveyed by O H Ford to A M D Smith. This conveyance is subject to the right of way hereby conveyed, and the covenants and agreement in property, and the same are contained in the aforesaid deeds from a David A. Smith to O H Ford, and from O H Ford to Isaac A. Norton, both referred to, and bearing date, one February 27th, 1884, and the other December 8th, 1884. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said office, at New York, New York, this 12th day of March, 1925.

Knowlton & Jackson, Plffs Attys. d49323

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR BOON COUNTY.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

John H. Cameron, agent; Richardson Cameron, Margaret Cameron, Joseph A. Blower, P. W. Dickey, Benjamin V. Gifford and Robert P. _____

Plaintiffs, vs.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Defendant.

Filed for record this _____ day of _____, 1901.

Attest: _____, Clerk of the Court.

_____, Plaintiff's Atty. _____, Sheriff of Rock County.

month of range land, east, containing eighty acres; or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said mortgage, to be sold by the undersigned, on the 12th day of March, 1882.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Notary Public,
Sheriff Rock Co. Wyo.
JANUARY 16, 1882.

STATE OF WYOMING.
COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Tyron B. Heath, Willard H. Heath and Lucy L. Heath, In-
sents by Joseph F. Kierulff, their guardian, Advs. vs.
The Wyoming Agricultural Society and Mechanics In-
surance Co.

IN pursuance, and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled action
on the 12th day of March, 1882, the following de-
scribed premises and against the defendant above men-
tioned, to wit: One acre and one-half, of public sur-
vey, in plain view of said city, at present vacant, to
be sold, on Main street, in the city of Jackson, in said
county, on

THE 24th DAY OF MARCH, 1882.

that at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, that day,
the following described mortgage premises, to wit:
all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and

shown and described as follows, to-wit: bounded on the north by the south line of the road laid out on section number one (1), in Township number two (2) north, of range number thirty-five (35) east, commencing at the point of intersection of the Janaville and Beloit roads and the road running from Monterey, in said city, east towards the highway, and running west to second street in Monterey and thence along said second street to the intersection of the Janaville and Beloit road running along the east side of said section number one (1) on the south by a line drawn parallel to the said Janaville and Belloit road, at the distance of six (6) rods therefrom; and on the west by a line drawn parallel to the said Janaville and Belloit road, at the distance of six (6) rods therefrom; or so much thereof as may be sufficient to contain the same, subject to the final judgment and expense of said sale. Dated December 10, 1891.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
County of Alameda, State of California.
Testimony taken before me, Clerk of said County, at San Francisco, California, this 11th day of January A.D. 1892.

The Daily Gazette

UNIFORMED EVERY EVENING, SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

PRINTED BY J. BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LATHROP'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE. CASH ON DELIVERY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines of space, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

L. JAY & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE

W. H. Hemming & Thomas

At various times, and have them from the length of time between stated:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Date, Time.

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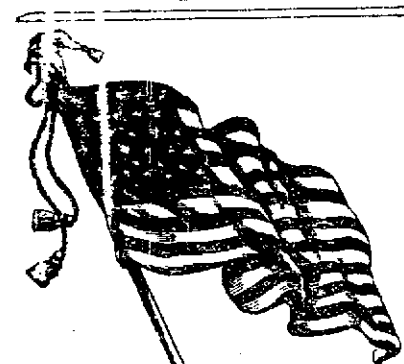
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Forever first that standard sheet!
Who catches the foe but falls before us?
With Aroon's soil beneath our feet,
And Fre dom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Visit to the Rebel Prisoners.

We, yesterday, visited the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago. This camp is on the fair ground, about three miles from the business part of the city. The grounds are enclosed by a tight board fence and contain, perhaps, twenty-five acres, previously used by our own regiments which were formed at Chicago. The prisoners are quartered in long board shanties divided into apartments, fitted with bunks and a stove. They are also permitted to roam about the grounds, at their pleasure, mixing familiarly with the guards, and also with visitors, who are quite numerous. We were rather surprised at the small number of soldiers on guard, and the lack of order generally. As matters are now managed there, it would not require a very well concerted plot to enable the prisoners to escape, by a combined rush upon the guards. Perhaps, however, as Col. Malligan has just taken command, more regularity and system will be instituted.

As it was a chilly day, many of the prisoners were out on the sunny side of their quarters, conversing among themselves or with visitors. Their dress was a buttoned colored jean, which gave a characteristic hue to every group. Except in this, and that some of the companies were clothed in negro cloth, a coarse, dirty, grey stuff, they wore no uniforms. They had all kinds of hats and caps, and every imaginable sort of blankets, from a very red to a faded quilt, tattered and torn into shreds. So far as dress and cleanliness were concerned, they were about as hard a looking set of men, as can well be imagined.

In personal bearing, however, they improved upon acquaintance. They were not averse to conversation, and many of them manifested intelligence and frankness, and generally were in better spirits than might have been expected under the unfavorable circumstances which surround them.

The men from the gulf states—Mississippi, Alabama and Texas—were younger in appearance than those from Tennessee, better informed, and more thoroughly secessionists and rebels. The Tennesseans seemed anxious that the war should be ended, and generally, were not so averse to remaining in the Union. Many of them were old men who had families in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, and all appeared to long to get home again, and to be at peace with the north. There were exceptions to this feeling among the Tennesseans, but most of them seemed to long to get home again, and to be at peace with the north.

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An old man, a Tennessean, between fifty and sixty years of age, said, pointing to the stars and stripes, "that flag is good enough for me; I do not want any better."

Why, then, did you engage in the rebellion? He replied—"An order was issued by the governor to draft all between sixteen and sixty. I went with my neighbors, under the orders of the governor of my state, and did not like to appear to be forced into it. It would have looked like this, if I had wanted to be drafted."

One enquired, with some anxiety, what would be done with them?—whether they would be liberated?

What would you do if liberated? we enquired.

"Well, stranger, I would go home and raise a crop," meaning a crop of corn or cotton.

After it was raised and gathered, what would you do then?

"Well, that would depend upon circumstances; I might go into the army again. Whatever my state did I would follow."

The Mississippians, and especially the Texans, had no doubts in their minds what would be their course. They were more decided and self-reliant than the Tennesseans—they did not appear to wait for leaders to determine their future actions—they would fight to the last. This is the animating spirit, we believe, of the gulf states prisoners. The further south the more decided are their opinions. Wherever cotton is raised the rebellion will have to be put down and kept down by force. We mingled freely with these prisoners from the gulf states, and conversed with a great many of them. They did not speak in an angry or bitter mood, but with determination. We are convinced that they are earnest, and, unlike the border state rebels, do not hesitate a moment as to their will and purpose. The government will, we think, meet with a fiercer resistance beyond the lines of Tennessee and North Carolina, than it has yet experienced in the border states, if the public sentiment among these prisoners is any criterion.

There is from the extreme south seem to have all feeling for the Union. They continually talk about the north "invading" them. It is not among their thoughts that they are now in the United States. They regard themselves as out of the Union, owing it no allegiance, and look upon us as

foreigners, as much so as Englishmen or Frenchmen. This condition of the mind, we believe, has been forming for many years, and is a natural outgrowth from the system of slavery. Wherever that institution is the strongest, the rebellion is the most bitter and untamable. The census tells the story—the more numerous the slaves, there is the more reverence for the old Union, and the most unanimous determination to stand by the bogus government.

One of the prisoners, who appeared to be a leader among them avowed that "self-government was a humbug and had been played out. The people," he said, "had no right to attempt to govern themselves, because they could not do it." He was a radical secessionist, but enunciated the ultimate result of the doctrine of secession—the minority separating itself from the majority whenever outvoted. At last this minority would become extremely select, and possessing all the wisdom, would go to govern the rest of the nation.

The prisoners at Camp Douglas were unanimous in saying that they had been well treated since they came there, better than in their own army. We think, for the sake of safety, as well as on account of sanitary considerations they will have to be removed to some other point on the approach of warm weather. Too many of them together. The islands in the lakes would be the best and safest place for them. From the sentiments which prevail among them, they ought not to be released, as a large majority would, without doubt, return immediately to the rebel army.

The Madison Patriot desires us to name one of a certain class of pro-slavery democrats, who would yield whatever the rebels demand for the sake of peace. We do not like to be personal, but will give the Patriot one sample—Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. Does the Patriot know any democrats of that stripe in Wisconsin? Will it be necessary to go outside of his own office to find him?

THE MARTIAL QUALITIES OF OUR PEOPLE.—The theory of our generalship was, (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) that nothing could be safely attempted by our troops until they had been made into veterans, not by fire, but by protracted peaceful drill in camp; but the fighting which, as we believe, has broken the backbone of the rebellion, was done by our newest troops. The protracted drill and preparation is exhausted in ornamental purposes, while the latest levies seem to promise to do the work which will crush the rebellion. We remark this more for the purpose of vindicating American manhood and fighting qualities, from the reproach of impotence which our military policy has cast upon them, than as a reflection upon the generalship.

THE NEW INDIANA SENATOR.—Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, the new United States senator from Indiana, made a speech at Indianapolis on Tuesday night. He denounced in violent terms the action of the eighth of January state democratic convention. The Indianapolis Sentinel says this was the condition precedent to the governor's appointment.

LEGISLATIVE.—The most of the morning was spent in the discussion of the repeal of the personal liberty law bill. Senators Spooner and West made strong arguments against its repeal, embodying the principles of the duty of the states to protect their citizens. Senators Humphrey and Hazleton made stirring speeches in favor of its repeal, claiming that the law contained the very principles that had brought about the present rebellion.

ASSEMBLY.—None but local bills were introduced this morning. The house refused to receive the non-concurrence with the senate's amendment to repeal the state rights resolutions of '59. There was considerable time spent in a successful filibuster to put off action on the bank suspension bill.—Madison Journal.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The results of the recent national convention of railroad managers in consultation with the government officials to prepare the railroads for government transportation, may be briefly stated as follows:

On all roads or distances of over fifty miles, adopting the classifications of the four Atlantic trunk lines, it was agreed that a deduction of ten per cent should be made from the regular tariff on all supplies or materials transported for the government account, with the proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed, for first class freight, three cents per ton per mile; for second class freight, two and three-quarter cents per ton per mile; for third class freight, two and a quarter cents per ton per mile, and for fourth class freight one and three-quarter cents per ton per mile.

After a full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily perceive, when the extreme pressure of private business upon the roads, incident to the large exports of domestic produce is considered, that the companies have met the views of the government in a spirit of great liberality.

Secretary Stanton having suggested the appointment of a standing committee of the convention, from time to time, Messrs. Corning, Felton and Jewett were appointed such a committee.

IMPEDENCE OF LOUISVILLE TRAITORS.—The Louisville Democrat of Sunday says: We had heard that some of the secessionists intended to illuminate last night in honor of the inauguration of Jeff Davis, but did not believe that any one in Louisville would do so. We were mistaken, however, for, as we learn, several secessionist houses were illuminated, and the city was decorated with rebel flags.

On the opposite of the street is the headquarters of Capt. Terrill's company (D), provost guard. The flag was plainly visible, when five of the members—Wm. Ray, John Daker, Wm. D. Martin, Perry Weatherford and Duncan Daker—crossed the street and demanded it. With some demurring it was given up. The wonder is that no violence was done. Mr. S. is now and has been, making money off the government he is anxious to see subverted. As witness, two or three sales of flour to the commissary department, one of two thousand barrels only last Wednesday.

A farmer is never unwell to his corn, except when he pulls its ears.

Rebel Lamentations Over the Fall of Fort Donelson.

From the Richmond Dispatch, February 19. After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, (so declares a veteran regular officer) the most desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the multitudinous hosts of invaders were driven back past their own camps, our glorious Spartan band, from sheer exhaustion, has been borne down by a new avalanche of reinforcements piled upon the already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled with complete success, and has suffered one of those misfortunes which are common to war, but which entail no dishonor on our cause, and which only animate to the most stern and undying resistance every true southern heart.

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbow in the life-blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the south than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit. They have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect; to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

But they have also placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if we must, for our country, but never permit us to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is in this very moment such a by-word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the storm of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States.

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the south, men, women, and children, into an immense army, who will resist to the death, and every day will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with radiance which will kindle the whole south into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable renown.

THE CRISIS. From the Richmond Dispatch. The crisis of the war is upon us, and reverse upon reverse comes in quick succession. We have scarcely recovered from the depression consequent upon our defeat at Fort Henry and Roanoke, ere we are called upon to meet still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surrender of our brave troops holding that important post. It is true the fact concerning this last disaster have not yet reached us from sources entitled to our belief; but enough is known to convince us that we have sustained another staggering blow.

We have not been of those who entertained the belief that our arms would always be successful, or that it was within the bounds of possibility that our small army could meet and drive back the hordes of the enemy at every point at which they could penetrate, nor are we, therefore, much surprised, nor greatly distressed, at the untoward events which have taken place in the West and on the Atlantic coast. We have not known our own strength, although we have been greatly too confident of the weakness and cowardice of our foe. If these disasters shall turn our thoughts in upon ourselves, and shall arouse us to the full comprehension of our perilous situation, and to the energy and activity requisite for the occasion, they will not have overtaken us in vain.

We do not believe the defeat at Fort Donelson is of the proportion our telegraphic columns would give us to understand. It must be remembered that the intelligence they furnish comes from the enemy, who are not apt to depreciate the victories they gain. And we see much to encourage us even in this dark hour. Our permanent government is launched upon the stormy sea, it is true; but we think the timbers are stout enough to bear the strain and that the noble structure will be none the worse for the rough usage to which it has thus early been subjected.

The war department received, on Monday evening, from Gen. A. S. Johnston, a telegram announcing the fall of Fort Donelson, but couched in so ambiguous a style that it became necessary to request more intelligible information. No answer has as yet been received from that officer, probably on account of the interruption of the telegraphic communication, occasioned by the severity of the weather.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner. The disaffection of a large portion of the foreign population in Richmond, which has been developed by their stubborn resistance of military draft now in progress, is, of itself sufficient to excite the vigilance of our citizens, and to put them on their guard with respect to particular classes of foreigners in our midst. We are not in the habit of reporting information without satisfactory assurance of correctness.

We have in our possession some curious information, which is from sources not only highly patriotic, but which might credit a due, respecting the movements and suspicious speeches of a number of foreign population of this city. We are not at liberty, nor do we deem it prudent to detail the facts which have been communicated to us; but we may assure the public that vigilance is to be the price of their safety from enemies in their midst.

CRUELTY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—On Thursday night, a stranger, wending his way through Capitol Square, encountered a good looking man, and inquired the way to the house going to the president's house with an official dispatch of the great battle of Bowling Green, where 700 federalists were killed, 1,000 made prisoners, and the rest driven into the river. The news, he said, was strictly true, and it was his proud office to communicate it in person to the president. The listener rushed into the capitol, wrote it all down, marked it "official," and sent it immediately to the office of the house of delegates. It was silently read, then passed from one to another, until finally a member named and asked that passage might be suspended for the purpose of acquitting the house with some highly favorable news. The dispatch was then read out, and its "official" character explained.—Instantly the hall resounded with a shout of joy, and the members gave full expression to their congratulations. They were, however, somewhat mortified the next morning when they found that the much abused newspapers failed to confirm the story of the great victory of the secessionists at Bowling Green.—Richmond dispatch.

Never was there a surrender anything like that of Fort Donelson on our continent. Burgoyne gave up less than 6,000, and Cornwallis but little over 7,000 men. In fact, we should have to read long in European history before we should find a capitulation on a scale like it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. The Republican intimates that there is truth in the story that Jeff Davis has made overtures for a compromise. It is said he asks for a convention of all the states to decide upon all questions at issue, and requires new guarantees for slavery.

Mrs. Lincoln is ill to-day. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, will tomorrow introduce in the senate a joint resolution to extend aid to Maryland and Delaware, in order that they may abolish slavery.

Mr. Cameron received his final instructions to-day as minister to Russia. Edward H. House has been appointed his secretary of legation.

It is doubtful whether the bill for the reduction of pay to naval officers will pass. The steamship Hibernian from Liverpool 13th, via London, arrived here this P. M. American affairs had been debated in the House of Lords, and papers relative to the blockade of the southern ports were promised speedily by Earl Russell. The European political news is generally unimportant. The Times for New York was detained till the 13th. Breadstuffs still declining, except wheat, which was quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions declining. CROSS HOLLOW, ARK., via St. Luke, Mo., Feb. 27. Our army is waiting for supplies and won't be likely to move till 10 or 12 days.

Price and McCulloch are beyond the Boston mountains. Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 a. m. yesterday. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops entered. The rebels are badly demoralized.—A Louisiana and Texas regiment are with McCulloch.

(Approved by Maj. Gen. Halleck.) ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27. The following dispatch was sent from headquarters to-day, to Maj. Gen. McClellan, Wash. D. C.:

Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayette, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burned part of the town before leaving. They have crossed the Boston mountains in great confusion.

We are now in possession of all their strong holds. Forty-two officers and men of the 5th Missouri cavalry were poisoned at Mudtown, by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. Delord, and Lieut. Col. Van Deusen, and Capt. Lehman have suffered much, but are recovering.

The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

Signed, H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Genl.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. HOUSE.—The house declared, 73 against 50, that Mr. Upton was not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Drew, from the committee on elections, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, that John Kline is not, but that Jno. P. Veere is entitled to a seat from the 3d congressional district of Pa. Its consideration was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, from the government contract committee, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war to communicate to the house the report and correspondence of the commissioners sitting at St. Louis, for the examination of claims growing out of affairs in the western military department.

SENATE.—The senate admitted Mr. Stark as senator from Oregon, by yeas 24, nays 19. Mr. Stark appeared and took the oath. The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to the medical department of the army.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27. The steamer St. Louis arrived from Panama, weather clear, and the sea calm, but late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country and made most of the streets of Sacramento city navigable by small boats.

BOSTON, Feb. 27. The loss by the fire in Commercial street was a million dollars, on which the insurance is half a million.

The death of Pres. Feltow, at Chester, Pa., yesterday, created a profound sensation at Harvard college and in our community generally.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28. News in morning papers very meagre. Herald dispatch says: Washington 27, the navy department has a dispatch from Com. Goldsboro, conveying the information that the Union forces were in possession of the seaboard R. R., and had destroyed the bridge across the Blackwater and Nottoway rivers, cutting off communication between Norfolk and Richmond and the southern seaboard.

A bill has been proposed by the committee on territories, and will be reported by their chairman, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, probably today, providing for temporary civil governments under the protection of our military and naval forces, states now in rebellion. The geographical boundaries of these territories are to be fixed by the President.

Applications have lately been made to the treasury department for permits to trade between the seceded and loyal states, on the coasts of the Atlantic and on the Mississippi, under the provisions of the law regulating intercourse with the seceded states. A number of permits have been granted.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 27. A flag of truce, to-day, took over 50 people to Craney Island.

We have the following southern news:—A meeting of the cotton and tobacco planters took place at Richmond on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed towards robbing the south of the accumulation of these two great staples.

A number of speeches were made, and a communication was prepared to express the sentiments of the meeting and to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

On congress on Wednesday, Senator Sims of Kentucky, offered a resolution, declaring that the people of the confederate states will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self government, and the government established by them. To this end will pledge their last man and last dollar for the prosecution of the war, until their independence is acknowledged, and also that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe; and firmly relying on the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, will maintain their position before the

world and high heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend. The resolutions were referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was offered providing for compensation by the government for cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States.

The Raleigh Register, of the 26th inst., says: Two men were brought to this city, on Monday, as prisoners, on a charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were committed to jail.

The same paper, in an editorial, begins by saying that it would be criminal as well as idle to deny that the present state is the most gloomy period that the south has witnessed since the commencement of the war, and goes on in an earnest manner to call on the people to stand by their country and fight to the last.

All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole. Quite a number of them arrived at Raleigh on Monday, and they stated that more than one hundred and fifty were left at Weldon, to come on Tuesday. Five regiments of volunteers for the war are wanted to make up the quota of North Carolina, and Gov. Clark has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the citizens of that state to fill up the regiments.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, has the following telegraph.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26. The Lynchburg Republican has a special dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The number of confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson were about 7,000. The number of killed was 500, and wounded 1,500.

The reported loss of the federals is from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. Genl. Floyd has saved all his command, except the 20th Mississippi regiment, and the 6th and Jackson batteries, which were taken.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26. Schuler's new and extensive cotton and woolen factory was burnt on Sunday night. Loss is heavy.

The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily in consequence of material injury to their dams and canals by the recent freshet.

Augusta, Feb. 26. The Savannah Republican of this morning says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by federal guns, which have erected three batteries of heavy guns.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24. Our latest advices from Nashville state that the federal troops have not yet occupied the city. Scouts of Gen. Buell's army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland river, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory to an early advance of the main column.

Genl. Price and McCulloch are both preparing for battle. The former is this side of Fayetteville, and the latter is at Boston mountain with a force of cavalry. It is reported that nine federal gunboats were seen on Sunday at Mayfield, and 15 transports. No immediate action was expected.

Memphis, Feb. 25. Late advices from Knoxville state that the confederates at Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement. The federals are nearly in sight.

LYNNBURG, Feb. 25. A portion of the bridge which connected the island on which the south side depot is situated, with the North Virginia and Tennessee railroad depot, was destroyed yesterday by a coal falling from a locomotive. Two spans were burnt, which will prevent the running of the south side cars into the city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23. The constitutional union convention of Rhode Island assembled yesterday and re-nominated Gov. Sprague and the other state officers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28. Memphis papers of the 19th say:—Gen. Polk issued orders, yesterday, that the track of the Memphis & Ohio railroad should be torn up, and the bridges destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and the demolition of the fortifications.

The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, about 45 miles below Columbus, where it is said, completely commanded by the river and can be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

MADISON, Feb. 28. The 15th regiment will leave here for St. Louis on Saturday morning, and go via Janesville and Chicago.

Times' Washington correspondent.—A conspiracy of rebel citizens has been discovered in Alexandria, the chief of whom are Col. Dargfield and the cashier of the Farmers Bank. The organization was to afford relief to the friends of southern rights. Twenty-seven arrests have been made. The suppression of this society has no military significance whatever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. SENATE.—Mr. Howard presented a petition from citizens of the copper producing regions in Michigan, asking for a military road to Wisconsin.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition for a naval depot in Saginaw bay.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Feb. 28. Flour receipts 13,584 bbls. Market dull and heavy, and 5c lower. Sales 8,560 barrels—5,404,50 super state, 5,604,75 extra state, 5,404,50 super western, 5,554,85 common to medium extra western, 5,554,50 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Receipts of wheat 3,506 bushels; market dull and lower. Sales 10,000 bushels—winter red western 1,40, Chicago spring 2,304,31, and poor specimen state at 1,23. Bye quit at 83,86.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Rations have been contracted for the food of the 7,000 rebel prisoners to be confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at 11¢ cents per diem. The Tribune says that this is the cheapest rate known to the United States, and also that the quality will be equal to the best anywhere issued.

Samuel Mills, publisher, and Thomas S. Piggott, editor of the Baltimore South, a secessionist paper, have been quartered at Fort McHenry on the charge of publishing treasonable articles.

It is stated that two tea-spoonsful of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half a tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

AN OSHKOSH REBEL.—The rebel Colonel Voorhees, captured at Fort Donelson, is probably the veritable John C. Voorhees, who formerly resided in Oshkosh, in this state. He went to Arkansas some three years since, and on the breaking out of the rebellion it was reported here that he had joined the southern army.

Mr. Lewis, one of the proprietors of the iron works on the Cumberland, above Fort Donelson, destroyed by the federal fleet, and who is now a prisoner at Cairo, says John Bell, (one of the partners in the destroyed concern) is in very bad health, and will not

live many weeks. He is at times perfectly insane. John C. Breckinridge, Mr. Lewis says, has become an habitual drunkard.

Last week Thursday there was a snow storm throughout central New York—the greatest storm of the season—leaving a depth of from fourteen inches to two feet, and blocking the railroads.

The Cincinnati Gazette notices the resumption of trade with Bowling Green, Ky. Some of the merchants there, despoiled by the rebels, have been to Cincinnati to replenish their stock.

The St. Louis Republican's Fort Donelson correspondent says that only two men were killed by the gunboats' fire during the bombardment of the fort. One of these was Davidson, the rebel engineer. The rebel gunners were protected by boom-proofs.

George N. Sanders, who held the office of navy agent at New York, and was turned out of it for stealing the public money upon a large scale, has issued a manifesto from Nashville, in which he talks of "the long-fermented corruption in the political condition of the north."

A California court has granted an injunction restraining proceedings under the will of the late Senator Broderick, on the ground that there exists strong evidence of its having been manufactured in the city of New York. The property is worth \$300,000, and whatever is left of it by the lawyers will probably revert to the state.

DEATH OF REV. HENRY HUTCHINS.—The Baraboo Republic announces the death of Rev. Henry Hutchins, which took place at Prairie du Sac, on Tuesday evening last. He was well known throughout Rock county.

THE CHICAGO SAND-BAG SUIT IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune writes: "Hon. George C. Bates, from Chicago, is in town, attending to his great suit against the Illinois Central Railroad, the argument in which will be held in the supreme court this week. Mr. Bates is very sanguine of success."

The Berdan Sharpshooters are to be armed with the Sharpe's rifle. We shall be glad to learn it, and so will the public. The rumor that several of the regiment have died of old age since its inception we desire to correct. They still do excellent work with rations, though arms they have never yet had.

The wife of an enlisted man in the 13th Connecticut regiment, under orders for the seat of war, cut off his forefinger while he was home on a furlough and asleep; and as this thing has been done often enough with success in keeping husbands away from the war, an example is to be made of the woman. She is on trial at Hartford, and will probably be sent to state prison.

"Didn't you tell me you could hold the plow?" "Be easy, now," said Pat. "How the devil could I hold it, an' two horses pullin' it away? Jist stop the crathurs, and I'll hold it for ye."

The batteries of Indiana cavalry forming a regiment that was to have been commanded by Col. Fritz Ankeke, have been detached from his command by Gen. Halleck, and he is left "out in the cold" at Indianapolis. Colonel Ankeke was for a time Colonel of the Wisconsin artillery regiments in camp at Racine.

Two secession prisoners on their way to Camp Butler, on Monday, were shot dead by the guard while attempting to escape.—So says the Springfield Journal.

Eight hundred secession prisoners have been sent to Lafayette, Indiana. The same number to Terre Haute, and 3,400 are at Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

The following postscript is added to a business letter written at Somerset, Kentucky, on the 21st inst.:—"Since the Cumberland river has failed, forty or fifty dead secession soldiers have been found with their hands cut off, supposed to have been by the fugitives in crossing the river on their memorable retreat, to prevent their sinking the boats."

Col. Washburne left Milwaukee Tuesday for Kentucky. He was escorted to the cars by the officers of the regiment.

The indictment against Senator Powell, of Kentucky, is very strong, showing him engaged in numerous meetings in Kentucky, for the purpose of thwarting the measures of government for putting down the rebellion, and advising the people not to pay the taxes to carry on the war against the seceded states.

Among the persons who have recently taken the oath of allegiance at St. Louis, are the proprietors of the Missouri Republican.

"A stretch of land to the eastward of Roanoke Island is called Kill Devil Hills. We wonder they did not fall and kill the devils who stirred up this rebellion."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Weight of the Jessup Grain Drill, as Made by R. J. Richardson.

An eight tooth drill weighs about five hundred and thirty-five pounds.

A nine tooth weighs about five hundred and seventy pounds.

A ten tooth weighs about six hundred pounds.

An eleven tooth weighs about six hundred and thirty-five pounds.

A twelve tooth weighs about six hundred and seventy pounds.



Forever first that standard sheet!
Which catches the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Visit to the Rebel Prisoners.

We, yesterday, visited the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago. This camp is on the fair ground, about three miles from the business part of the city. The grounds are enclosed by a light board fence and contain, perhaps, twenty-five acres, previously used by our own regiments which were formed at Chicago. The prisoners are quartered in long board shanties divided into apartments, fitted with bunks and a stove. They are also permitted to roam about the grounds, at their pleasure, mixing familiarly with the guards, and also with visitors, who are quite numerous. We were rather surprised at the small number of soldiers on guard, and the lack of order generally. As matters are now managed there, it would not require a very well concerted plot to enable the prisoners to escape, by a combined rush upon the guards. Perhaps, however, as Col. Mulligan has just taken command, more regularity and system will be instituted.

As it was a chilly day, many of the prisoners were out on the sunny side of their quarters, conversing among themselves or with visitors. Their dress was a buttoned coat of green, which gave a characteristic hue to every group. Except in this, and that some of the companies were clothed in negro cloth, a coarse, dirty, grey stuff, they wore no uniforms. They had all kinds of hats and caps, and every imaginable sort of blankets, from a flannel to a patched quilt, tattered and torn into shreds. So far as dress and cleanliness were concerned, they were about as hard a looking set of men, as one will be imagined.

In personal bearing, however, they improved upon acquaintance. They were not averse to conversation, and many of them manifested intelligence and frankness, and generally were in better spirits than might have been expected under the unfavorable circumstances, which surround them.

The men from the gulf states—Mississippi, Alabama and Texas—were younger in appearance than those from Tennessee, better informed, and more thoroughly secessionists and rebels. The Tennesseans seemed anxious that the war should be ended, and generally, were not so averse to reasoning in the Union. Many of them were old men who had families in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, and all appeared to long to get home again, and to be at peace with the north. There were exceptions to this feeling among the Tennesseans, but most of them seemed to engender in this rebellion under the constraint of leaders, and would be most happy to get out of it.

An old man, a Tennessean, between fifty and sixty years of age, said, pointing to the stars and stripes, "that flag is good enough for me; I do not want any better."

Why, then, did you engage in the rebellion?

He replied—"An order was issued by the governor to draft all between sixteen and sixty. I went with my neighbors, under the orders of the governor of my state, and did not like to appear to be forced into it. It would have looked like this, if I had waited to be drafted."

One enquired, with some anxiety, what would be done with them?—whether they would be liberated?

What would you do if liberated? we enquired.

"Well, stranger, I would go home and raise a crop," meaning a crop of corn or cotton.

After it was raised and gathered, what would you do then?

"Well, that would depend upon circumstances; I might go into the army again, whatever my state did I would follow."

The Mississippians, and especially the Texans, had no doubts in their minds what would be their course. They were more decided and self-reliant than the Tennesseans—they did not appear to wait for leaders to determine their future actions—they would fight to the last. This is the animating spirit, we believe, of the gulf states prisoners. The further south the more decided are their opinions. Wherever cotton is raised the rebellion will have to be put down and kept down by force. We mingled freely with these prisoners from the gulf states, and conversed with a great many of them. They did not speak in an angry or bitter mood, but with determination. We are convinced that they are in earnest, and unlike the border state rebels, do not hesitate a moment as to their will and purpose. The government will, we think, meet with a fiercer resistance beyond the lines of Tennessee and North Carolina, than it has yet experienced in the border states, if the public sentiment among these prisoners is any criterion.

There from the extreme south seem to have lost all feeling for the Union. They continually talk about the north "invading" them. It is not among their thoughts that they are now in the United States. They regard themselves as out of the Union, and they feel no allegiance, and look upon us as

foreigners, as much so as Englishmen or Frenchmen. This condition of the mind, we believe, has been forming for many years, and is a natural outgrowth from the system of slavery. Wherever that institution is the strongest, the rebellion is the most bitter and unchangeable. The census tells the story—the more numerous the slaves, there is the least reverence for the old Union, and the most unanimous determination to stand by the bogus government.

One of the prisoners, who appeared to be a leader among them, avowed that "self-government was a humbug and had been played out. The people," he said, "had no right to attempt to govern themselves, because they could not do it." He was a radical secessionist, but enunciated the ultimate result of the doctrine of secession—the minority separating itself from the majority whenever outvoted. At last this minority would become extremely select, and possessing all the wisdom, would do to govern the rest of the nation.

The prisoners at Camp Douglas were unanimous in saying that they had been well treated since they came there, better than in their own army. We think for the sake of safety, as well as on account of sanitary considerations they will have to be removed to some other point on the approach of warm weather. Too many of them together. The islands in the lakes would be the best and safest place for them. From the sentiments which prevail among them, they ought not to be released, as a large majority would, without doubt, return immediately to the rebel army.

The Madison Patriot desires us to name one of a certain class of pro-slavery democrats, who would yield whatever the rebels demand for the sake of peace. We do not like to be personal, but will give the Patriot one sample—Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. Does the Patriot know any democrats of that stripe in Wisconsin? Will it be necessary to go outside of his own office to find him?

THE MARTIAL QUALITIES OF OUR PEOPLE.—The theory of our generalship was, (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) that nothing could be safely attempted by our troops until they had been made into veterans, not by fire, but by protracted, peaceful drill in camp; but the fighting which, as we believe, has broken the backbone of the rebellion, was done by our newest troops. The protracted drill and preparation is exhausted in ornamental purposes, while the latest levies seem to promise to do the work which will crush the rebellion. We remark this more for the purpose of vindicating American manhood and fighting qualities, from the reproach of impotence which our military policy has cast upon them, than as a reflection upon the generalship.

THE NEW INDIANA SENATOR.—Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, the new United States senator from Indiana, made a speech at Indianapolis on Tuesday night. He denounced in violent terms the action of the eighth of January state democratic convention. The Indianapolis Sentinel says this was the condition precedent to the governor's appointment.

Legislative.

SENATE.—The most of the morning was spent in the discussion of the repeal of the personal liberty law. Senators Spooner and West made strong arguments against its repeal, embodying the principles of the duty of the states to protect their citizens. Senators Humphrey and Hazleton made stirring speeches in favor of its repeal, claiming that the law contained the very principles that had brought about the present rebellion.

None but local bills were introduced this morning. The house refused to receive from its non-concurrence with the senate's amendment to repeal the state rights resolutions of 1859. There was considerable time spent in a successful filibuster to put off action on the bank suspension bill.—*Madison Journal.*

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The result of the recent national convention of railroad managers in consultation with the government officials to prepare the rates for government transportation, may be briefly stated as follows:

On all roads or distances of over fifty miles, adopting the classifications of the four Atlantic trunk lines, it was agreed that a deduction of ten per cent should be made from the regular tariff on all supplies or materials transported for the government account, with the proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed, for first class freight, three cents per ton per mile; for second class freight, two and three-quarter cents per ton per mile; for third class freight, two and a quarter cents per ton per mile, and for fourth class freight one and three-quarter cents per ton per mile.

After a full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily perceive, when the extreme pressure of private business upon the roads, incident to the large exports of domestic produce is considered, that the companies have met the views of the government in a spirit of great liberality.

Secretary Stanton having suggested the appointment of a standing committee of the convention, from time to time, Messrs. Corning, Felton and Jewett were appointed such a committee.

IMPEDIMENT OF LOUISVILLE TRAITORS.—The Louisville Democrat of Sunday says: We had heard that some of the secessionists intended to illuminate last night in honor of the inauguration of Jeff Davis, but did not know of it until it was too late. We were mistaken, however, for, as we learned, several secession houses were illuminated, or partly so, and decorated with rebel flags. One certainly was—that of Mr. Lewis Smyser, on Market street, between First and Brook. The gas in the parlor was put on full, and a rebel flag, small, fastened to or under the chandelier, while the window curtains were drawn wide.

On the opposite of the street is the headquarters of Capt. Terrill's company (D), provost guard. The flag was plainly visible, when five of the members—Wm. Ray, John Daker, Wm. D. Martin, Perry Westphal and Duncan Daker—crossed the street and demanded it. With some demurring it was given up. The wonder is, that no violent scene was made, and that the government has not taken action. As witnesses, two or three sales of four to the commissary department, one of two thousand barrels only last Wednesday.

A farmer is never unwise to his corn, except when he pulls it ears.

Rebel Lamentations Over the Fall of Fort Donelson.

From the Richmond Dispatch, February 19.
After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, (so declares a veteran regular officer) the most desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the multitudinous hosts of invaders were driven back past their own camps, our glorious Spartan band, from sheer exhaustion, has been borne down by a new avalanche of reinforcements piled upon the already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled with complete success, and has suffered one of those misfortunes which are common to war, but which entail no dishonor on our cause, and which only add to the most stern and undying resistance every true southern heart.

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life-blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the south than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit. They have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect; to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

But they have also placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant and most murderous means that of contrivance and guile. At this very moment such a word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the storm of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States.

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the south, men, women, and children, into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the mist of defeat, and is a name which will kindle the whole south into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable renown.

THE CRISIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.
The crisis of the war is upon us, and reverses upon reverses come in quick succession. We have scarcely recovered from the depression consequent upon our defeat at Fort Henry and Roanoke, ere we are called upon to meet a still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surrender of our brave troops holding that important post. It is true the facts concerning this last disaster have not yet reached us from sources entitled to our belief; but enough is known to convince us that we have sustained another staggering blow.

We have not been of those who entertained the belief that our arms would always be successful, or that it was within the bounds of possibility that our small army could meet and drive back the hordes of the enemy at every point which they could penetrate, and are not, therefore, taken by surprise, nor greatly discouraged at the untoward events which have taken place in the West and on the Atlantic coast. We have not known our own strength, although we have been greatly too confident of the weakness and cowardice of our foe. If these disasters shall turn our thoughts in upon ourselves, and shall arouse us to the full comprehension of our perilous situation, and to the energy and activity requisite for the occasion, they will not have undertaken us in vain.

We do not believe the defeat at Fort Donelson is of the proportion our telegraphic columns would give us to understand. It must be remembered that the intelligence they furnish comes from the enemy, who are not apt to depreciate the victories they gain. And we see much to encourage us even in this dark hour. Our permanent government is launched upon the stormy sea, it is true; but we think her timbers are stout enough to bear the strain and that the noble straggler will be none the worse for the rough usage to which it has thus early been subjected.

The war department resolved, on Monday evening, from Gen. A. S. Johnston, a telegram announcing the fall of Fort Donelson, but containing no ambiguous style that it became necessary to request more intelligible information. No answer has as yet been received from that officer, probably on account of the interruption of the telegraphic communication, occasioned by the severity of the weather.

DISAFFECTION OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.
The disaffection of a large portion of the foreign population in Richmond, which has been developed by their stubborn resistance of military draft now in progress, is of itself sufficient to excite the vigilance of our citizens, and to put them on their guard with respect to particular classes of foreigners in our midst. We are not in the habit of reporting information without satisfactory assurance of correctness. We have in our possession some curious information, which is from a source not only highly patriotic, but to which implicit credit is due, respecting the movements and suspicious speeches of a number of foreign population of this city. We are not at liberty, nor do we deem it prudent to detail the facts which have been communicated to us; but we can assure the public that vigilance is to be the price of their safety from enemies in their midst.

CRUELTY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—On Thursday night, a stranger, wearing his way through Capitol Square, encountered a good natured news-seeker, and informed him that he was going to the president's house with an official dispatch of the great battle of Bowling Green, where 700 federals were killed, 1,000 made prisoners, and the rest driven into the river. The news, he said, was strictly true, and it was his proud office to communicate it in person to the president. The listener rushed into the capitol, wrote it all down, marked it "official," and sent it immediately to the office of the house of delegates. It was immediately passed from one to another, until finally the public was asked that proceedings might be suspended for the purpose of acquainting the house with some highly favorable news. The dispatch was then read out, and its "official" character explained. Instantly the hall resounded with a shout of joy, and the members gave full expression to their congratulations. They were, however, somewhat mortified the next morning when they found that the much abused newspapers failed to confirm the story of the great victory of the secessionists at Bowling Green.—*Richmond dispatch.*

Never was there a surrender anything like that of Fort Donelson on our continent. Burgoyne gave up less than 6,000, and Cornwallis but little over 7,000 men. In fact, we should have to read long European history before we should find a capitulation on a scale like this.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Republican intimates (that there is truth in the story that Jeff Davis has made overtures for a compromise. It is said he asks for a convention of all the states to definitely adjust all questions at issue, and requires new guarantees for slavery.

Mr. Lincoln is ill to-day.
Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, will tomorrow introduce in the senate a joint resolution to extend aid to Maryland and Delaware, in order that they may abolish slavery.

Mr. Cameron received his final instructions to-day as minister to Russia. Edward H. House has been appointed his secretary of legation.
It is doubtful whether the bill for the reduction of pay to naval officers will pass.

The steamship Hibernia from Liverpool 13th, via London, arrived here this P. M. American affairs had been debated in the House of Lords, and papers relative to the blockade of the southern ports were promised speedily by Earl Russell. The European political news is generally unimportant. The Zima for New York was detained till the 13th. Breadstuffs still declining, except wheat, which was quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.
Breadstuffs steady. Provisions declining.
CROSS HOLLOW, ARK., Feb. 27.
Our army is waiting for supplies and will be likely to move for 10 or 12 days.

Price and McCulloch are beyond the Boston mountains.
Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 a. m. yesterday. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops entered. The rebels are badly demoralized. A Louisiana and Texas regiment are with McCulloch.

[Approved by Maj. Gen. Halleck.]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.
The following dispatch was sent from headquarters to-day, to Maj. Gen. McClellan, Washington:

Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayette, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burned part of the town before leaving. They have crossed the Boston mountains in great confusion.
We are now in possession of all their strong holds.

Forty-two officers and men of the 5th Missouri cavalry were poisoned at Mudtown, by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. Deland, and Lieut. Col. Van Deusen, and Capt. Lehman have suffered much, but are recovering.
The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

Signed, H. W. HALLECK, Maj. General.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.
50, that Mr. Upton was not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on election, reported, accompanied by resolutions, that John Kline is not, but that Jno. P. Veere is entitled to a seat from the 3d congressional district of Pa. Its consideration was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, from the government contract committee, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war to communicate to the house the report and correspondence of the commissioners sitting at St. Louis, for the examination of claims growing out of affairs in the western military department.

SENATE.—The senate admitted Mr. Stark as senator from Oregon, by yeas 24, nays 12. Mr. Stark appeared and took the oath. The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to the medical department of the army.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.
News in morning papers very meagre. Herald dispatch says: Washington 27, the navy department has a dispatch from Com. Goldsboro, conveying the information that the Union forces were in possession of the seaboard R. R., and had destroyed the bridge across the Blackwater and Notoway rivers, cutting off communication between Norfolk and Richmond and the southern seaboard.

A bill has been proposed by the committee on territories, and will be reported by their chairman, Mr. Ashley of Ohio, probably to-day, providing for temporary civil governments under the protection of our military and naval forces in states now in rebellion. The geographical boundaries of these territories are to be fixed by the President.

Applications have lately been made to the treasury department for permits to treat the coast of the Atlantic and the Mississippi, under the provision of the new regulating intercourse with the seceded states. A number of permits have been granted.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 27.
A flag of truce, to-day, took over 60 people to Craney Island.

We have the following southern news:—A meeting of the cotton and tobacco planters took place at Richmond on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed towards robbing the south of the accumulation of these two great staples.

A number of speeches were made, and a communication was prepared to express the sentiments of the meeting and to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

In congress on Wednesday, Senator Sims of Kentucky, offered a resolution, declaring that the people of the seceded states will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the government established by them. To this end will pledge their last man and last dollar for the prosecution of the war, until their independence is acknowledged, and also that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe; and firmly relying on the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, will maintain their position before the

world and high heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend. The resolutions were referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was offered providing for compensation by the government for cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States.

The Raleigh Register, of the 26th inst., says: "Two men were brought to this city, on Monday, as prisoners, on a charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were committed to jail."

The same paper, in an editorial, begins by saying that it would be curious as well as idle to deny that the present state is the most gloomy period that the south has witnessed since the commencement of the war, and goes on in an earnest manner to call on the people to stand by their country and fight to the last.

All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole. Quite a number of them arrived at Raleigh on Monday, and they stated that more than one hundred and fifty were left at Weldon, to come on Tuesday. Five regiments of volunteers for the war were wanted to make up the quota of North Carolina, and Gov. Clark has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the citizens of that state to fill up the regiments.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, has the following telegraph, known, Feb. 26.
The Lynchburg Republican has a special dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The number of confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson were about 7,000. The number of killed was 500, and wounded 1,500.

The reported loss of the federals is from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded.
Gen'l Floyd has saved all his command, except the 20th Mississippi regiment, and the Grays and Jackson batteries, which were taken.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.
Schulz's new and extensive cotton and woolen factory was burnt on Sunday night. Loss is heavy.

The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily in consequence of material injury to their dams and canals by the recent freshets.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.
The Savannah Republican of this morning says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by federal troops, who have erected three batteries of heavy guns.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.
Our latest advices from Nashville state that the federal troops have not yet occupied the city. Scouts of Gen. Buell's army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland river, and suppose their appearance is preparatory to an early advance of the main column.

Gen's Price and McCulloch are both preparing for battle. The former is this side of Fayetteville, and the latter is at Boston mountain with a force of cavalry. It is reported that nine federal gunboats were seen on Sunday at Mayfield, and 15 transports. No immediate action was expected.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.
Late advices from Knoxville state that the confederates at Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement. The federals are nearly in sight.

LYNNBURGH, Feb. 28.
A portion of the bridge which connected the city with which the south side depot is situated, with the North Virginia and Tennessee railroad depot, was destroyed yesterday by a coal falling from a locomotive. Two spurs were burnt, which will prevent the running of the south side cars into the city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.
The constitutional union convention of Rhode Island assembled yesterday and re-elected Gov. Sprague and the other state officers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.
Memphis papers of the 19th say—Gen. Polk issued orders, yesterday, that the track of the Memphis & Ohio railroad should be torn up, and the bridges destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and the demolition of the fortifications. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, about 45 miles below Columbus, which it is said, completely commands the river and can be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

MADISON, Feb. 28.
The 15th regiment will leave here for St. Louis on Saturday morning, and go via Janesville and Chicago.

Times' Washington correspondent.—A conspiracy of rebel citizens has been discovered in Alexandria, the chief of whom are Col. Dangfield and the cashier of the Farmers Bank. The organization was to afford relief to the friends of southern rights. Twenty-seven arrests have been made. The suppression of this society has no military significance whatever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.
SENATE.—Mr. Howard presented a petition from citizens of the copper producing regions of Michigan, asking for a military road in Wisconsin.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition for a naval depot in Saginaw bay.

THE MARKETS.—NEW YORK, Feb. 28.
Flour receipts 13,684 bbls. Market dull and heavy, and 6c lower. Sales 5,600 barrels—5,406,50 super state, 5,606,75 extra state, 5,406,50 super western, 5,555,55 common to medium extra western, 5,555,55 shipping brands extra R. II O. Canadian flour dull and drooping. Receipts of wheat 3,506 bushels; market dull and 1c lower. Sales 10,000 bushels—winter red western 1,40 Chicago spring 2,304,31, and poor specimen state at 1,23. Rye quiet at 83,86.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Rations have been contracted for the food of the 7,000 rebel prisoners to be confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at 1 1/2 cents per diem. The Tribune says that this is the cheapest rate known to the United States, and also that the quality will be equal to the best anywhere issued.

Samuel Mills, publisher, and Thomas S. Piggott, editor, of the Baltimore South, a secessionist paper, have been quartered at Fort McHenry on the charge of publishing treasonable articles.

It is stated that two tea-spoonsful of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half a tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache when caused, as in most cases it is, by overindulgence of acid on the stomach.

AN OSHKOSH REBEL.—The rebel Colonel Voorhees, captured at Fort Donelson, is probably the veritable John C. Voorhees, who formerly resided in Oshkosh, in this state. He went to Arkansas some three years since, and on the breaking out of the rebellion it was reported here that he had joined the southern army.

Mr. Lewis, one of the proprietors of the iron works on the Cumberland, above Fort Donelson, destroyed by the federal fleet, and who is now a prisoner at Cairo, says John Bell, (one of the partners in the destroyed concern) is in very bad health, and will not

live many weeks. He is at times perfectly insane. John C. Breckinridge, Mr. Lewis says, has become an habitual drunkard.

Last week Thursday there was a snow storm throughout central New York—the greatest storm of the season—leaving a depth of from fourteen inches to two feet, and blocking the railroads.

The Cincinnati Gazette notices the resumption of trade with Bowling Green, Ky. Some of the merchants there, despoiled by the rebels, have been to Cincinnati to replenish their stock.

The St. Louis Republican's Fort Donelson correspondent says that only two men were killed by the gunboats firing during the bombardment of the fort. One of these was Davidson, the rebel engineer. The rebel gunners were protected by boom-proofs.

George N. Sanders, who held the office of navy agent at New York, and was turned out of it for stealing the public money upon a large scale, has issued a manifesto from Nashville, in which he talks of "the long-fertering corruption in the political condition of the north."

A California court has granted an injunction restraining proceedings under the will of the late Senator Broderick, on the ground that there exists strong evidence of its having been manufactured in the city of New York. The property is worth \$300,000, and whatever is left of it by the lawyers will probably revert to the state.

DEATH OF REV. HENRY HOTHAMS.—The Baraboo Republic announces the death of Rev. Henry Huthams, which took place at Prairie du Sac, on Tuesday evening last. He was well known throughout Rock county.

THE CHICAGO SAND-BAR SUIT IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune writes: "Hon. George C. Bates, from Chicago, is in town, attending to his great suit against the Illinois Central Railroad, the argument in which will be held in the supreme court this week. Mr. Bates is very sanguine of success."

The Berdan Sharpshooters are to be armed with the Sharpe's rifle. "We shall be glad to learn it, and so will the public. The rumor that several of the regiment have died of old age since its inception we desire to correct. They still do excellent work with rifles, though arms they have never yet had."

The wife of an enlisted man in the 13th Connecticut regiment, under orders for the sent of war, cut off his fore-finger while he was home on a furlough and asleep; and as this thing has been done often enough with success in keeping husbands away from the war, an example is to be made of the woman. She is on trial at Hartford, and will probably be sent to state prison.

"Didn't you tell me you could hold the plow?" "Bo say, now," said Pat, "How the devil could I hold it, an' two horses pullin' it away? Jist stop the craibure, and I'll hold it for yeer."

The batteries of Indiana cavalry forming a regiment that was to have been commanded by Col. Fritz Ankeke, have been detached from his command by Gen. Halleck, and he is left "out in the cold" at Indianapolis. Colonel Ankeke was for a time Colonel of the Wisconsin artillery regiments in camp at Racine.

Two secession prisoners on their way to Camp Butler, on Monday, were shot dead by the guard while attempting to escape.—So says the Springfield Journal.

Eight hundred secession prisoners have been sent to Lafayette, Indiana. The same number to Terre Haute, and 3,400 are at Camp Morton, Indianapolis.

The following postscript is added to a business letter written at Somerset, Kentucky, on the 21st inst.: "Since the Cumberland river has failed, forty or fifty dead secession soldiers have been found with their hands cut off, supposed to have been by the fugitives in crossing the river on their memorable retreat, to prevent them sinking the boats."

Col. Washburne left Milwaukee Tuesday for Kentucky. He was escorted to the cars by the officers of the regiment.

The indictment against Senator Powell, of Kentucky, is very strong, showing him engaged in numerous meetings in Kentucky, for the purpose of thwarting the measures of government for putting down the rebellion, and advising the people not to pay the taxes to carry on the war against the seceded states.

Among the persons who have recently taken the oath of allegiance at St. Louis, are the proprietors of the Missouri Republican.

A stretch of land to the eastward of Roanoke Island is called Kill Devil Hills. We wonder they did not kill and kill the devils who stirred up this rebellion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Weight of the Jessup Grain Drill, Made by R. J. Richardson.

An eight tooth drill weighs about five hundred and thirty-five pounds.

A ten tooth weighs about six hundred and seventy pounds.

A ten tooth weighs about six hundred and thirty-five pounds.

A twelve tooth weighs about six hundred and thirty-five pounds.

A twelve tooth weighs about six hundred and thirty-five pounds.

